

Dynamics of India-Germany Relations: A Case Study of Triangular Cooperation in Africa

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Introduction:

The history of Indo-German relations is marked by decades of friendship and cooperation, rooted in mutual respect and shared values. India was among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany after the Second World War. India and Germany marked the 70th anniversary of diplomatic ties on 7th March 2021. The bilateral relationship was further strengthened with the signing of the *Agenda for the Indo-German Partnership in the 21st Century* on 18 May 2000, and 2025 marked 25 years of the India–Germany Strategic Partnership¹ and since 2011, regular intergovernmental consultations between both governments have ensured that this partnership remains dynamic and continues to

evolve. These consultations serve as the central mechanism for bilateral relations, providing the necessary momentum to expand cooperation into new areas. The 7th Inter Governmental Consultations (IGC), held in October 2024 in New Delhi, underscored the deepening ties and continued commitment to collective global action, particularly in addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate change.

A notable facet of this evolving partnership is the Triangular Cooperation (TrC)² framework, launched in 2022, through which India and Germany have combined their expertise and resources to support third countries in Africa, Asia, and the Indo-Pacific region³. Indo-German relations continued to evolve as a dynamic and multifaceted partnership

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¹ https://indianembassyberlin.gov.in/pdf/menu/Bilateral_Relations_16July2025.pdf

² We use in this paper Triangular cooperation which is same as TDC

³ <https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/LegalTreatiesDoc/DE22B3830.pdf>

⁴ SDGs and 2030 Development Agenda for Sustainable Development are same in this paper

⁵ Triangular cooperation involves Southern-driven partnerships between two or more developing countries, supported by one or more developed countries or multilateral organizations, as stated by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation(2021).

⁶ https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2021/01/triangular-co-operation-with-india_ee643afb/285b1a9a-en.pdf (page 12)

⁷ in this policy brief triangular cooperation and Triangular Development Cooperation are synonyms

that benefits not only the two countries but also the broader global community.

It is important to mention that TrC model leverages the complementary strengths of both nations in development cooperation, offering inclusive, sustainable, and impactful projects aimed at achieving the SDGs. Pilot initiatives in countries such as Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi and Peru have yielded promising results, particularly in sectors like agriculture, agri-tech innovation, women's entrepreneurship, and climate resilience. By pooling strengths and addressing development challenges collaboratively, India and Germany are not only enhancing their bilateral relations but also contributing to the broader global effort to tackle pressing socio-economic and environmental issues. As Srinivasan & Beck (2020) mentioned that triangular cooperation between India and Germany allows for leveraging both nations' unique strengths, with India focusing on the delivery of low-cost technologies, small-scale infrastructure, and agricultural practices, while Germany contributes through advanced technology, financial resources, and policy support.

At the global level, international development cooperation has become increasingly important in these volatile times. The international community also reaffirmed in Buenos Aires at the BAPA +40 conference that triangular cooperation⁴⁵ contributes to achieving the SDGs. The outcome document (BAPA +40, paragraph 12) also recognised triangular cooperation as complementary to South-South Cooperation. It recognizes the potential of triangular cooperation to provide a "broader range of resources,

expertise, and capacities," driven by the demand of developing countries for assistance on their development trajectories, for national development, and to meet their international commitments. TrC is a dynamic concept that is constantly evolving. It is no longer just a partnership between OECD DAC members and developing countries⁶ and it's not a replacement for North-South cooperation or South-South cooperation. It's an additional effort in terms of reinforcing international cooperation for development. It is also important to mention that the existing literature reveals that triangular cooperation constitutes a relatively small fraction of total development cooperation efforts. For example, in recent years TrC accounted for only 0.047 percent of the total budget of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (Wagner & Scholaz, 2022). Moreover, research indicates that only 30 countries and international organisations have developed specific policies, strategies, or guiding documents to support triangular cooperation (OECD, 2019).

It is important to note that India and Germany agreed to commence the full scaling-up of Triangular Development Cooperation (TDC)⁷ pilot projects with Cameroon (agriculture), Malawi (women entrepreneurship), and Ghana (horticulture) in 2024. In addition, both partners launched millet-related pilot projects in Ethiopia and Madagascar, reflecting a shared emphasis on climate-resilient agriculture and nutrition security. To strengthen institutional coordination, India and Germany also established a Joint Steering Committee and a Joint Implementation Group to oversee and

monitor joint initiatives under the TDC framework (MEA, 2025).

In this context, this policy brief analyses the impact of three selected pilot projects implemented in Ghana, Malawi, and Cameroon, focusing on their contributions to livelihood generation, women's economic empowerment, and agricultural value-chain development. Drawing on these experiences, the brief identifies key lessons related to scalability, local ownership, and institutional coordination, and proposes a way forward to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of India–Germany triangular cooperation in Africa.

2. India and Germany's Approaches for Triangular Cooperation

This section analyses the triangular cooperation approaches of India and Germany. India's approach to triangular cooperation is rooted in its broader development cooperation philosophy, which aligns with the principles of South-South Cooperation. This approach emphasises key principles such as respect for sovereignty, demand-driven, no macro-economic or political conditionalities, equality, and mutual benefit. India's development cooperation goes beyond simply providing assistance; it focuses on fostering self-reliance in partner countries through a “development compact.” In this compact, all modalities of cooperation (concessional finance, grant, capacity building, trade and technology) work in tandem, rather than independently. On the other side, Germany has emerged as a significant player in TrC, recognising its potential to address the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By

linking South-South and North-South cooperation, triangular partnerships foster mutual understanding, learning, and the sharing of resources and expertise. Germany has increasingly emphasised TrC as a means to strengthen strategic partnerships globally, combining financial and institutional resources. Germany's approach to triangular cooperation also includes political-strategic and programmatic-thematic partnerships, where countries like Indonesia, Mexico, and Brazil collaborate with Germany on capacity-building and thematic areas such as meteorology (BMZ, 2022). Moreover, Germany encourages the inclusion of private sector actors and civil society organisations, expanding TrC beyond government-level partnerships. For instance, partnerships with the private sector focus on sustainable development, like improving the sustainability of Chinese textile operations in Ethiopia, while civil society collaborations work on projects such as financial inclusion in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (OECD, 2022).

2.1. India's Approach of Triangular Cooperation

India's development cooperation approach is rooted in the concept of a “development compact,” emphasising the relationships between actors in the Global South and guided by the principles of South-South Cooperation (SSC). According to Chaturvedi (2016), triangular cooperation should be demand driven, tailored to the specific needs of the partner country, and designed to deliver tangible results. The potential benefits of such cooperation include better returns on past investments, reduced future costs, the effective use

of complementary strengths, and the promotion of SSC (Chaturvedi, 2012). India's model of triangular cooperation has several defining characteristics. First, it leverages domestic innovations and the diverse strengths of India's development landscape, scaling up bilateral cooperation through triangular partnerships⁸ Second, most initiatives are backed by agreements at the highest political levels, aimed at creating strategic partnerships that transcend traditional donor recipient relationships. Finally, implementation often occurs through non-governmental channels, such as civil society organisations, private sector entities, and research institutes (Chaturvedi & Söyler, 2021). In this context, Triangular cooperation with India can be defined as development cooperation projects that aimed to transfer Indian development assistance (i.e. infrastructure, agriculture, renewable energy, women empowerment and health etc), share technology and technical expertise, skills and promote mutual learning, closely involving Indian institution(s), traditional or international development agencies, and host country institution (s) throughout the project cycle, from project initiation, design and implementation, to management and impact assessment, with each party contributing financial resources and/or technical expertise and/or in-kind support and based on the demand driven, mutual benefit, free of conditions, outcome-oriented and respect the national sovereignty.

2.2. Germany's Approach of Triangular Cooperation

Germany is recognized as a leading partner in Triangular Cooperation worldwide. Its first triangular initiatives

began in the mid-1980s, and since then, the country has engaged in over 150 triangular cooperation projects and initiatives across every continent (GPI Spotlight, 2023). The core objectives of Germany's triangular cooperation are twofold: to establish global strategic partnerships for sustainable development and to enhance the effectiveness of development measures in recipient countries. These objectives are realized through two main dimensions: political strategic and programmatic thematic (BMZ, 2022). In 2013, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development outlined its commitment to triangular cooperation in its strategy paper, "Triangular Cooperation in German Development Cooperation." The paper emphasized the importance of leveraging the numerous opportunities for triangular cooperation, with a goal to "make more use of the many opportunities for triangular cooperation, working together with its partners" (BMZ, 2013). A key feature of Germany's approach is the use of dedicated funds for triangular cooperation. Notably, the Regional Fund for Triangular Cooperation with partners in Latin America and the Caribbean, which has been operational for over a decade, and the more recent Fund for Triangular Cooperation with Asia, established in 2021, which focuses on India and China as pivotal partners. Beyond these funds, Germany also complements its bilateral programs by engaging in triangular cooperation with key partners. Examples include the Brazil-Germany trilateral cooperation programme and the Mexico-Germany triangular cooperation project (OECD, 2023).

Triangular Cooperation in Africa

Bilateral cooperation serves as the backbone of most triangular cooperation initiatives, especially those focused on supporting African development. Both India and Germany have established significant roles in this context, each leveraging their unique strengths and historical ties to the continent. India's relationship with Africa is grounded in long standing political, economic, and cultural ties. Over the years, India has played a critical role in promoting development in the African continent through various initiatives, including trade, capacity building, and technical cooperation. Notably, India's leadership of the G20 saw the African Union (AU) gain membership in the group, marking a milestone in Africa's global diplomatic recognition (MEA, 2023). India's engagement with Africa emphasizes the principles of South-South Cooperation, focusing on mutual benefits, knowledge exchange, and shared development goals. Germany, on the other hand, has been one of Africa's largest development partners. In 2024 alone, Germany contributed approximately USD 3.7 billion in aid to the continent, underscoring its commitment to sustainable development in Africa. Germany's development assistance focuses on areas such as education, climate action, infrastructure, and governance. As a member of the European Union, Germany also works within a broader multilateral framework, complementing its bilateral efforts through international organisations and partnerships. Its emphasis on triangular cooperation often involves collaboration with both emerging and traditional donors to

enhance the effectiveness of development interventions, particularly in sectors like renewable energy, healthcare, and governance (GPI, 2023). The intersection of India and Germany's approaches to development cooperation presents a rich area for triangular cooperation, with both countries pooling their respective expertise and resources to tackle the complex challenges faced by African nations.

Framework of India-Germany's Triangular Cooperation

The collaboration between India and Germany in triangular cooperation was formalised through the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) issued by both countries' ministries in 2022. The MEA and the BMZ⁹ outlined their intent to jointly design and implement development projects targeting the SDGs in third partner countries, particularly in Africa, Asia. Cooperation activities may also cover developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean region and Indo-Pacific regions^{10,12} The primary objective of this partnership is to leverage India's unique development experience, especially in areas like sustainable agriculture, green energy, and social inclusion, alongside Germany's technical expertise in institutional capacity building, environmental sustainability, and climate action. Through this TrC model, India and Germany aim to empower third countries by offering them comprehensive solutions to their development challenges, combining technical know-how with localised knowledge^{11,13} The India-Germany TrC

⁹ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development ([Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung](https://www.bmz.de/de/ministerium-fuer-wirtschaftliche-zusammenarbeit-und-entwicklung))

¹⁰ <https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/LegalTreatiesDoc/DE22B3830.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/LegalTreatiesDoc/DE22B3830.pdf>

is guided by several principles designed to ensure effectiveness and inclusivity. One of the key principles is that the projects are driven by the needs and priorities of the beneficiary partner countries. India and Germany emphasise that the cooperation should be demand-driven, with the beneficiary countries playing an active role in the identification and design of projects. This approach ensures that the solutions provided are relevant, culturally sensitive, and appropriate for the specific challenges faced by these countries.

Furthermore, the TrC of India and Germany is intended to complement, rather than replace, bilateral development cooperation efforts. Both countries have their distinct modes of cooperation with developing countries, and the triangular framework serves to enhance the impact of these initiatives by drawing on the combined strengths of both partners. For example, India's extensive experience in South-South cooperation through initiatives like the ITEC Programme complements Germany's long-standing focus on institutional development and technical assistance (GIZ, 2022). Another crucial principle is the commitment to transparency and mutual consultation. Both India and Germany have emphasised the importance of continuous dialogue and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. This collaborative approach ensures that all parties involved in the projects are aligned in their objectives and contribute meaningfully to the project's success.

India-Germany Triangular Cooperation Partnership in Ghana, Cameroon and Malawi

In the JDI on the implementation of TrC projects in third countries signed during the 6th India-Germany Inter-Governmental Consultations in May 2022, India and Germany they have expressed the intent to focus on the Sustainable Development Goals and related climate goals in third beneficiary countries, with a focus on Africa and Asia. TrC projects have since been implemented in several countries, including Cameroon, Ghana and Malawi in Africa.

Developing Bamboo-Based Enterprises for Sustainable Livelihood and Income Generation in Ghana

One of the notable triangular cooperation projects between India and Germany focuses on Developing Bamboo-Based Enterprises for Sustainable Livelihood and Income Generation in Ghana. The initiative aims to harness the potential of local bamboo resources, a renewable and versatile material, to create new income-generating opportunities for women and youth in Ghana. The primary objective of this cooperation was to empower these key demographic groups by providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge to develop sustainable bamboo-based enterprises. The project involves comprehensive training in bamboo processing techniques, innovative design, and product development, enabling participants to create marketable products that align with both local and

international demand. In addition to the technical skills training, the initiative places a strong emphasis on building financial and managerial competencies. By equipping participants with these essential business skills, the program ensures that women and youth are not only able to establish their enterprises but also manage them efficiently, fostering long term success and improved income prospects. This approach not only promotes sustainable livelihoods but also contributes to the broader goal of gender equality and youth empowerment in the region.

During the pilot phase of this project, significant strides were made to establish a vibrant bamboo industry in Ghana. One of the first steps in this journey was a study tour to India, where a delegation from FCTC learned from India's established bamboo ecosystem. India's success in bamboo processing and production offered valuable lessons that could be replicated in Ghana. In addition, two Indian bamboo design experts spent four weeks in Ghana, training local artisans and developing new product ideas. From innovative building materials to furniture and souvenir handbags, these collaborations not only inspired creativity but also helped develop practical solutions for local needs. The partnership brought expertise and skills directly to Ghana, empowering micro and small enterprises to diversify their bamboo offerings. The bamboo training hub, established in Ghana during the pilot phase, became a launchpad for 50 micro and small bamboo enterprises (see Table 1). By providing local entrepreneurs with technical training and product development support, the initiative

helped enhance their business capacity and fostered growth in the bamboo sector. These enterprises now have the potential to scale, with an increased ability to create jobs, improve livelihoods, and contribute to sustainable development in their communities.

The scale-up phase focuses on strengthening skills, design innovation, and institutional capacity in the bamboo value chain. Under this phase, the project aims to train 40 artisans and small enterprises, while providing technical support for the development of new bamboo designs and market-ready products. A training-of-trainers approach will be adopted, with up to 20 Ghanaian master trainers being trained, who will subsequently train around 100 design students, with facilitation support from the Furniture and Training Centre for Timber (FCTC). In addition, selected FCTC trainees will undergo an intensive three-week training programme in India to gain exposure to advanced bamboo processing and design techniques. FCTC will also conduct four training programmes, each with 20 participants, to expand outreach and skills dissemination. To ensure effective implementation and practical application of skills, the project will provide toolkits and equipment to trainees and training centres (GIZ, 2025).

Agri Business Incubator Model for Women in Agriculture & Food System in Malawi

TrC pilot project, commissioned by the BMZ, brings together the Governments of India and Malawi, along with various stakeholders, to implement an innovative

initiative in Malawi. The primary focus of this pilot was to facilitate the development of a sustainable incubator ecosystem in Malawi, with the aim of extending knowledge and technical support from India. One of the key objectives was to establish a proof of concept (POC) for an agri-business incubator model specifically designed for women. These incubators empowered women entrepreneurs to develop start-ups that have the potential to transform supply chains, enhance value addition, and foster innovation in food products. The ultimate goal is to meet the evolving demands of producers and modern consumers, thus contributing to economic empowerment and sustainable development in Malawi.

The aim is to establish a POC for an Agri-Business Incubator Model focused on Women in Agriculture & Food Systems in Malawi. This innovative model has the potential to spread across the country and create a significant impact on both women and agricultural farming communities, ultimately advancing economic inclusion and rural development. This TrC Pilot facilitates the transfer of knowledge and technical expertise from India to Malawi, focusing on the development of agribusiness incubator models for women and the creation of a sustainable innovation ecosystem. The initiative supports emerging start-ups, particularly those led by small and marginal women farmers, helping to improve their quality of life and ensure their inclusion in the formal economy. The incubators empowered women to transform supply chains, add value to products, and innovate in food processing.

In December 2022, the first-ever incubator for women in Malawi,

AmayiHub, was established by the SMEDI under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Malawi. Through this pilot project, more than 50 women entrepreneurs have received training and incubation support. Additionally, Training of Trainers sessions were organised with the assistance of MANAGE, India, aimed at enhancing the skills of SMEDI staff to effectively manage and operate incubators (see Table 1).

The successful pilot phase created a strong foundation for scaling up the initiative to address key barriers faced by women entrepreneurs, including limited access to business support, mentorship, and innovation ecosystems. The scale-up phase focuses on agribusiness incubation through expert-led training, women-led sub-incubators, and policy support via stakeholder consultations to promote value addition and enterprise growth in Malawi. It includes technical exchange and training for five Malawian government officials, capacity building for incubator managers and master trainers by Indian experts, and three-week training programmes in India for managers from five incubators. In 2026, up to five trainings (20 enterprises each) will be conducted in Malawi, alongside the launch of targeted incubation programmes for women-led enterprises (GIZ, 2025)

Potato Seed Production through RAC Technology in Cameroon

Cameroon's potato sector faces persistent challenges, including limited access to quality seed potatoes, low yields, and weak on-farm seed multiplication practices, which together constrain smallholder productivity and incomes. To address these gaps, a Triangular

Cooperation (TrC) initiative involving India, Cameroon, and Germany introduced **Root Apical Cutting (RAC) technology** to enhance local seed potato production and strengthen the overall value chain. RAC is a cost-effective, smallholder-oriented innovation that significantly improves access to quality seed and increases on-farm multiplication rates.

Through this TrC project, partner institutions supported technology transfer, training, and capacity building for scientists and farmers, ensuring

successful field trials and the adoption of standardised production practices. The key components of the **2022 pilot phase** included the transfer of RAC technology with continuous technical support for farmers and researchers; targeted training and capacity building for scientists, farmers, and local entrepreneurs engaged in potato production; and the establishment of networks and platforms to facilitate sustained knowledge exchange between Cameroon and India¹².

¹² See Fund for Triangular co-operation with India 2025

Table 1: Key Outcomes of the Pilot Projects (2022–23)

Pilot Project	Key Outcomes
Building Sustainable Livelihoods through Bamboo Enterprises in Ghana	A six-member Ghanaian delegation undertook a technical mission to India to learn from Indian expertise and promote knowledge exchange.
	A Bamboo Centre was established at the Forestry Commission Training Centre (FCTC) in Kumasi, providing dedicated workspaces and essential machinery for product development and hands-on training.
	50 artisans were trained by Indian experts in innovative bamboo product design and diversification, enhancing skills and market competitiveness.
	A knowledge partnership was established between FCTC, the North East Centre for Technology Application & Reach (NECTAR), and the National Institute of Design to foster innovation and sustained knowledge exchange in bamboo technologies.
Agri-Business Incubator Model for Women in Agriculture and Food Systems in Malawi	A dedicated women-focused business incubator, AmayiHub, was established under the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Institute (SMEDI).
	More than 50 women entrepreneurs received comprehensive training and incubation support, strengthening skills, enterprise development, and market access.
	A series of targeted training-of-trainers (ToT) programmes were implemented to build advanced incubation and enterprise management capacities, supporting sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Continued...

Potato Seed Production through RAC Technology in Cameroon	Root Apical Cutting (RAC) technology was successfully transferred from India to the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD), where scientists piloted and scaled its application.
	Nearly 100 farmers were trained in RAC-based potato seed production techniques.
	Four seed multiplier enterprises initiated in vitro plant multiplication using screen houses.
	Following pilot success, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI) announced plans to expand RAC technology to all major potato-growing regions.

Source: Fund for Triangular Cooperation, GIZ, Germany and Kumar (2025)

Conclusion and the Way Forward

Based on the above analysis, the India–Germany Triangular Cooperation (TrC) emerges as an innovative and effective development model that combines India’s experience in South–South cooperation with Germany’s technical and institutional expertise to deliver context-specific and sustainable solutions in third countries. The TrC framework, supported by structured coordination mechanisms under the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI), has enabled smooth implementation through joint steering committees, technical coordination, and participatory capacity-building programmes. With agriculture remaining central to livelihoods in the Global South, the concentration of Indo-German TrC initiatives in this sector is both strategic and impactful, serving not only food security and resilience objectives but also as a platform for innovation diffusion and institutional strengthening.

The three African case studies clearly demonstrate the development

impact of this approach. In Malawi, the establishment of a women-focused agribusiness incubator has strengthened entrepreneurial capacities and inclusion; in Ghana, bamboo-based enterprise development has enhanced income opportunities for women and youth; and in Cameroon, the adoption of RAC technology has improved access to quality seed, strengthened local seed systems, and generated strong policy ownership. Collectively, these outcomes highlighted TrC’s ability to deliver scalable, locally owned, and policy-relevant solutions. Going forward, continued prioritisation of agriculture, climate change, and related sectors, alongside the scaling-up of successful pilots and deeper integration with national policies, will be essential. By pooling resources, knowledge, and comparative advantages across partners, India–Germany TrC offers a cost-effective and inclusive pathway to accelerate equitable and sustainable development in the Global South.

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RIS specialises in issues related to international economic development, trade, investment and technology. It is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity-building among developing countries on global and regional economic issues. The focus of the work programme of RIS is to promote South-South Cooperation and collaborate with developing countries in multilateral negotiations in various forums. Through its following centres/forums, RIS promotes policy dialogue and coherence on regional and international economic issues.



The word “DAKSHIN” (दक्षिण) is of Sanskrit origin, meaning “South.” The Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, inaugurated DAKSHIN – Global South Centre of Excellence in November 2023. The initiative was inspired by the deliberations of Global South leaders during the Voice of the Global South Summits. DAKSHIN stands for Development and Knowledge Sharing Initiative. Hosted at the RIS, DAKSHIN has established linkages with leading think tanks and universities across the Global South and is building a dynamic network of scholars working on Global South issues.



AIC at RIS has been working to strengthen India’s strategic partnership with ASEAN in its realisation of the ASEAN Community. AIC at RIS undertakes research, policy advocacy and regular networking activities with relevant organisations and think-tanks in India and ASEAN countries, with the aim of providing policy inputs, up-to-date information, data resources and sustained interaction, for strengthening ASEAN-India partnership.



CMEC has been established at RIS under the aegis of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPS&W), Government of India. CMEC is a collaboration between RIS and Indian Ports Association (IPA). It has been mandated to act as an advisory/technological arm of MoPSW to provide the analytical support on policies and their implementation.



FITM is a joint initiative by the Ministry of Ayush and RIS. It has been established with the objective of undertaking policy research on economy, intellectual property rights (IPRs) trade, sustainability and international cooperation in traditional medicines. FITM provides analytical support to the Ministry of Ayush on policy and strategy responses on emerging national and global developments.



BEF aims to serve as a dedicated platform for fostering dialogue on promoting the concept in the Indian Ocean and other regions. The forum focuses on conducting studies on the potential, prospects and challenges of blue economy; providing regular inputs to practitioners in the government and the private sectors; and promoting advocacy for its smooth adoption in national economic policies.



FIDC, has been engaged in exploring nuances of India’s development cooperation programme, keeping in view the wider perspective of South-South Cooperation in the backdrop of international development cooperation scenario. It is a tripartite initiative of the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, academia and civil society organisations.



FISD aims to harness the full potential and synergy between science and technology, diplomacy, foreign policy and development cooperation in order to meet India’s development and security needs. It is also engaged in strengthening India’s engagement with the international system and on key global issues involving science and technology.



As part of its work programme, RIS has been deeply involved in strengthening economic integration in the South Asia region. In this context, the role of the South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS) is very important. SACEPS is a network organisation engaged in addressing regional issues of common concerns in South Asia.



Knowledge generated endogenously among the Southern partners can help in consolidation of stronger common issues at different global policy fora. The purpose of NeST is to provide a global platform for Southern Think-Tanks for collaboratively generating, systematising, consolidating and sharing knowledge on South South Cooperation approaches for international development.



DST-Satellite Centre for Policy Research on STI Diplomacy at RIS aims to advance policy research at the intersection of science, technology, innovation (STI) and diplomacy, in alignment with India’s developmental priorities and foreign policy objectives.

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